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some Amoy coolies are labeled Chinese Mestizos. But possibly these are errors which will trouble only the ethnologist. An occasional slip in translations as when "del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Manila" is rendered "his (sic) excellency, the *ayuntamiento*" (p. 115) betrays an ignorance of the elementary ideas of Spanish administration.

Despite these minor defects and the brevity and "scrappy" character of the descriptions, the work will be of value and of interest to those who have no time or inclination to plow through the larger literature and study the reports now so abundant relating to our possessions *ultramar*. It will be well nigh indispensable to those newspapers, magazines and journals which require a ready source for illustrations and sketches of our colonial possessions. But so brief, encyclopedic and from the scholar's point of view obscurely condensed are the descriptions that no detailed review is possible. Discussion of views presented, when the "views" are primarily bald statement of facts, well-known and universally admitted, is impossible. Hence this review can do no better than conclude with a general summary of the contents. Beginning with an historical essay on the Great Antilles, the work then treats of Porto Rico, Guam (a somewhat far cry from the former), Hawaii, and Panama. The second volume takes up the Philippines.

So far as opinions on the current problems of the great questions of colonial administration are given at all, the work "stands pat" with the present American administration.

With all its possible weaknesses and omissions, from the point of view of historical, economic and sociological science, the work is nevertheless the most comprehensive general treatise on some of our outlying possessions in relatively small space and for the "general reader" that exists in the English language.

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Hobhouse, L. T. *Morals in Evolution*. Two Vols. I, pp. xviii, 375; II, vii, 294. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

These volumes are "a study in comparative ethics." Indeed the reader's first question is: Why is not the title "The Evolution of Ethics," for this is just the subject discussed. The next thing to impress the reviewer is the coincidence that two such comprehensive studies in this field should appear so closely together. The other is Westermarck's "Origin and Development of Moral Ideas," reviewed in the November, 1906 number of THE ANNALS. The points of approach are different, and in a measure the aims are different, but of necessity both works must cover the same ground in part. Dr. Westermarck's book appeared too late to be of service to the author, but it compelled him to insert a defense of his position relative to the punishment of crime, for his attitude squarely opposes the vindictive element supported by Westermarck.

The plan of the author is simple. He is seeking to describe as ac-

curately as is possible with extant information the ethical development of the human race. This means that he must depend upon the statements of others. Suffice it to say that he has gone over an immense literature; that his quotations are apt and accurate; his interpretations in the main sound. Careless statements are not common. Naturally some slips are inevitable, and the author has not escaped, as for example when, on page 53 (Vol. I), in speaking of the Indians, he says: "The clan occupies a single long house," he can refer only to the Iroquois, for elsewhere the "Long House" was unknown. Again, a larger knowledge of the facts would have modified the statement on page 328 (Vol. I): "Unfortunately, the legacy of slavery remains in the Southern States, taking, on the one hand, the form of the most horrible personal cruelties which disgrace any nation claiming to be civilized, and on the other hand the efforts to re-introduce slavery by a side wind through the corrupt use of the criminal law;" or, again, "that the color line is the last ditch of group morality." Such blemishes are relatively unimportant, however. The author is to be highly complimented for the general excellence of his work.

The topics discussed in the first volume are, "The Forms of Social Organization," "Law and Justice," "Marriage and the Position of Women," "Women in the Civilized World," "The Relations between Communities," "Class Relations: Property and Poverty." The general thesis of Mr. Hobhouse is that at first all morality is group morality, the individual counting for little and having little initiative. Class differences arise very early. The growth of authority is hostile to individual freedom. Ethical and religious progress counterbalances this ultimately. The group morality presses more and more heavily for many stages, but finally "the modern state comes to rest more and more on the rights and duties, the obligations and responsibilities that we include under the ethical and legal conception of personality." The development is thus a realization of humanity.

In the second volume are treated the subjective phases of the subject; the development of thought. An able summary is given of the different systems of religious thought from ancient to modern times. The last three chapters deal with the development of ethics under the heads, "Philosophic Ethics," "Modern Ethics," and "The Line of Ethical Development."

The author is far from being a materialist; indeed he stands much nearer the other extreme. Physical factors may condition moral progress, but do not cause it, for moral reforms are brought about by moral forces. By slow stages the mind has advanced and formulated its thought to aid in social evolution. Society roughly reflects the development of the conceptions. Progress depends on nothing automatic, but on an increasing domination by the mind. Mr. Hobhouse is friendly to religion, but he thinks of ethics as something surpassing any existing religious system. His representation of theological conceptions is accurate, but critical, and the adherent of any given system will scarce be satisfied with the author's refusal to consider it as final.

The volumes are valuable not merely as expositions of the practices and

ethical theories of a vast number of human races, but for their clear declarations of the influence of the world of mind—the spiritual—over the world of matter. They are to be commended to every careful student of human thought.

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Hosmer, J. K. *The Appeal to Arms, 1861-1863* (The American Nation: A History. Volume 20). Pp. xvi, 354. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1906.

The purpose of this volume, so the editor states in the introduction, is to furnish a civil and military history of the Civil War, which shall be at once "brief, compact and impartial." The volume opens with a short discussion of the resources of both sides, which is followed by a series of brief sketches of the leaders, federal and confederate. Next, the author takes up the military side of the Civil War, campaign by campaign, from Manassas to Gettysburg. Very little attention is paid to other than military affairs. There is one chapter on emancipation, and another—the last one—on foreign affairs. Scattered throughout the text are found pages or paragraphs here and there about social, economic and political affairs, though generally these are neglected. It is possible, however, that the author intends to treat them in his second volume.

As a military history, the work is very good. The style is clear and non-technical, and is easily understood. Since the author deals only with essentials, the reader is not lost in a multitude of details about minor movements and matters of controversy. The author indulges in few sweeping judgments; in this respect the work is much superior to the previous volume by Admiral Chadwick. Dr. Hosmer has an eye to the picturesque whether in man or events, and usually makes the most of what he sees of this kind.

A point which the author rightly insists upon is that the great leaders of both sides had to learn how to fight, that all of them did some poor "prentice work." This fact is often forgotten in judging the early mistakes of the great commanders. The author is fair and judicial in his estimates of the leaders on both sides, whether successful or unsuccessful. In a discussion about the value of a West Point training, he decides that it had some value, though evidently, in his view, not a great deal. On the southern side he says that Forrest was the only conspicuous leader who came from civil life. He had "some of the qualities of a great commander." No ex-Confederate could describe better the military career of Lee or of Jackson. The author's criticism of Lee's mistakes is the most convincing that the reviewer remembers ever to have read.

Some points deserve slight criticism. The author does not seem to have a very clear understanding of internal conditions in the South. This leads him to believe in the theory about the dictatorship of Davis (p. 250), the efficiency of the conscription laws (p. 174), and in general, causes him to accept